tion to a Herald Correspondent.

HIS TREATMENT BY AMADEUS.

The Whole Proceeding Full of Flagrant, Arbitrary and Despotic Illegalities.

LEGAL PRECEPTS MUST BE RESPECTED.

The Cortes Not Free to Vote According to the Dictates of Their Consciences.

OTHER VICTIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Cuba Governed by Rogues Who Rule with Tyranny and Return with Riches.

MADRID, May 13, 1871. In the course of my tour through Andalusia I have been so thoroughly occupied in sightseeing, paying visits, interviewing persons of importance and prying into clubs, casinos and tertulias of all political colors that I have really not had the time to carry out my previous intention of forwarding a series of letters from the different towns en route. I have, however, obtained a considerable fund of valuable information in political, mercantile and other circles, and have filled several blank books with "notes by the way," pen and ink sketches of Andalusian customs, contrabandist, gipsy and bullfighters' life, memoranda of antiquities, together with a mass of other curious matter, which I shall lay before your readers in alternate letters with those of current events. I have, furthermore, taken pains in selecting correspondents in the different towns through which I have passed, to keep me informed at my headquarters in the capital of all that takes place, so as to have a check on the too oft false rumors and imperfect versions given in some of the papers here. It is my intention to establish in Madrid a bureau where American travellers, merchants, merchant captains and others may forward such information as may be interesting to our

THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER Just before leaving Seville I received a very polite note from the Duke de Montpensier informing me that his Grace would have much pleasure in seeing me on the following day. I must bere mention that I had previously called at the Palacio de San Telmo, left my card, entered my name on the visitors' book and examined the Duke's magnificent gallery of pietres and sculptures. On the day appoined I drove to the Palace, a gorgeous edifice:lose by the river Guadalquivir, and was shown into a sumptuous apartment, where I remined till the arrival of the Duke's private secetary. The usual compliments having ben exchanged, this gentleman, who treated me with every possible attention, led me though other apartments and ushered me into a charming bureau. The secretary had sorcely retired when an opposite door opened, ad the tall, commanding figure of the son of tle late King of the French stood before me. Vith a cordiality not usual among members of pyalty his Highness advanced and shook hands with me. Still holding me by the hand, he Duke led me to an arm chair, begging me b take a seat. He then drew up another hair vis-a-vis and sat down. I congratulated is Highness on his return to Seville from his panishment to the Balearic Islands on account of refusing, with other generals, to take the ath of fidelity to the new dynasty, and asked im some questions respecting the matter. Up o this time we had spoken in English.

MONTPENSIER-Shall we carry on the con versation in English, French or Spanish? "CORRESPONDENT-For my part, I answered, it is perfectly immaterial.

MONTPENSIER-In that case, said he. choose Spanish, for we shall come across many technical terms you will better understand in Spanish than I can express in English. 1 have no doubt, my dear sir, that you already know sufficient of this affair to have come to the conclusion that the whole proceeding is full of the most flagrant, ARRITRARY AND DESPOTIO ILLEGALITIES

ever heard of. In the first place, to exact an oath at all is against the laws of the constitution: for, by the constitution, the freedom of conscience is respected; and there are many persons whose consciences would be violated by being compelled to take any oath whatsoever. The old Spanish laws declared that an oath exacted by deceit or intimidation was not valid, and the new laws hold punishable all such as by threats, violence or other illegitimate means compel a citizen to exercise religious acts. This clearly proves that an oath was to be free and not compulsory. I leave you to judge whether threats, violence and other illegitimate means have not been used to compel officers in the army to take the required oath. You must bear in mind, sir, that we generals had already taken the oath of the constitution and, therefore, any oath of fidelity to the new King, and especially under the present democratic system, was unnecessary. But the fact of the matter is it was deemed expedient to find, at any cost,

for getting rid of a certain number of generals. not altogether in conformity with the present state of affairs, and knowing that the generals in question would refuse to take the required oath, important vacancies would be left in the army which certain persons in power could offer to particular friends. The non-juring generals have been detained, banished and tried as for having committed an act or omission punishable by law.

THE LAW DEFINED.

ARTICLE I of the Penal Code defines offences as voluntary acts or omissions punishable by law. But nether civil nor military laws mark a punishment for the omission of a political act in a religious form.

form.

ART. 2 of the constitution says:—Neither a Span-hard nor a foreigner shall be detained or imprisoned except for an offence committed. We committed no offence, and, therefore, the constitution has been

MONTPENSIER.

| punishments than those previously prescribed. The law also states that the tribunals shall not proceed against any act not punishable by law; that no offence or omission shall be punished with a penalty not established by law previous to its perpetration, and that any military or civil functionary inflicting (even when constitutional guarantees are withdrawn) a penalty or punishment not previously established by law, may be proceeded against for an abuse of power.

-While the eleventh article of

THE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITS THE CREATION OF EXTRAORDINARY TRIRITNALS and special commissioners for trials. In our case you will observe that all these wholesome laws have been trodden under foot by a government calling itself democratic and prating about constitutional guarantees, invividual rights, liberty, protection and other finesounding terms, taught in theory, but not practised. The oath required of us is not to be found in the constitution, the military laws nor any Spanish code, but merely in a royal order signed by King Amadeus and endorsed by one of his ministers, which is not law. I do not mean to infer, continued the Dake, that the King and his ministers may not give orders, but I do insist that in issuing orders the constitution, its guarantees and the

LEGAL PRECEPTS MUST BE RESPECTED, all of which, in our case, have been outrageously violated. The government, feeling confident in the passive obedience of a majority in the House, and so relying on numerical strength, leads its forces for mere caprice or personal interest, trampling under foot the most sacred laws-laws that have hitherto been respected by the most despotic govern ments that have ever ruled this unhappy country. To belong to the opposition is to be the butt of the most unjust attacks from the parties in power and to be excluded from anything like justice. Parliamentary immunities no

longer exist, and the greater part of THE MAJORITY OF THE HOUSE ARE NOT FREE

TO VOTE according to the dictates of their consciences Might, and not right, is now the ruling order of the day. What I have said respecting the case of the generals has been to show that even they have been most unjustly and tyrannically treated. But

MY CASE RESTS ON A DIFFERENT FOOTING. did not rise in the Spanish army by promotion to the high rank of Captain General or Marshal. That title was conferred upon me by a royal decree, and always considering it as honorary I not only never exercised the duties, but never received any pay. If a roval order can confer a military rank on a person one would surely suppose that at the petition of the party interested a second royal order could be issued cancelling it. Such was my opinion when I made my application to be allowed to resign the honorary title I held; but I soon found I was compelled to take the required oath, or in default be banished and tried by court martial. Even my election as representative in Congress did not protest me, for I did not regain my liberty till after the military court had given its verdict.

CORRESPONDENT-What was the result of the trial-the verdict of the court?

MONTPENSIER-The court ordered that I be struck off the list of Captains General, de prived of the honors paid to that rank, and the pay belonging to a Marshal in the army. I have told you before, I

NEVER ACCEPTED ANY PAY, and as for honors, being the son of a king, I can well afford to dispense with those belonging to a captain general. In striking me from the list of marshals they have only done what I had previously solicited.

CORRESPONDENT-But if the proceedings taken against the generals are so full of illegalities, and in the said proceedings the consti-tution has been infringed, and abuse of power evident, can you not appeal?

MONTPENSIER-We can. We can

BRING TO TRIAL ALL WHO HAVE TAKEN PART IN THE PROCESS AGAINST US.

This, however, I do not intend to do, but I am resolved to bring an action against the party (Serrano, Prime Minister and Minister of War) under whose orders the other inferior authorities have acted.

MARSHAL CALONGE'S CASE. CORRESPONDENT-I will trouble your Grace with a few more questions :- Is there any truth in the rumor that the colonel who made the brilliant defence in the trial of Marshal Calonge has been struck off the active service list and put on half pay?

MONTPENSIER-I have heard so from different crediable sources and have every reason to believe the statement to be correct. As advocate for the Marshal, the Colonel had to swear on the Gospels to defend his client to the best of his power, and, being a man of honor, he did so, and in so doing has undoubtedly made many enemies.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

CORRESPONDENT-And what does your Grace think of the protracted trial of General Pierrad, who has been detained in a military prison upwards of two years, with his cause

MONTPENSIER-General Pierrad, my dear ir, was another obstacle to the government, and must, therefore, as a matter of course, be made a victim. The brave General was no more to be blamed for the occurrences at Tarragona than the child unborn. He is, as you are aware, an enthusiastic republican, and the events that occurred on his arrival at that place formed a pretext which the authorities eagerly seized to throw him into prison. The General and myself are enemies in politics, but I will say there is not a more honorable man in the Spanish army than General Pierrad. The General, at times, has been sold by those who called themselves his friends, but his enemies have never been able to buy him

THE POSITION OF ESPARTERO CORRESPONDENT-I have heard it said that General Espartero has refused to, or at least has not taken the oath of fidelity to the new

King. Does your Grace know if such be

MONTPENSIER-Respecting the veteran General Espartero, it is reported, as you say, that he has not taken the required oath; there is nothing to show that he has sworn fidelity to Don Amadeus, and for my part I not only believe the report to be correct, but am of opinion they would not compel him to do so; and you have been long enough in this country to know how easily it may be arranged to appear that a ceremony has been gone

place.

CORRESPONDENT-I should like to know

through which in reality has never taken

your Grace's opinion respecting the barassing

uestion of the Island of Cuba? MONTPENSIER-This gem of the West Indies has always been a rich mine-not for the Spaniards here, nor for the islanders of Cuba, but for a set of rogues who are sent out there who govern with tyranny and return after

short time overwhelmed with riches. CORRESPONDENT-It is said that the Cuban nsurrection will be very speedily quelled. Is on Grace of that opinion?

MONTPENSIER-From the very commencenent of the rebellion we have been constantly receiving telegrams from the island to the effect that the Cuban insurrection was almost at an end and would be promptly stamped out. My opinion is that a rebellion that has main tained itself so long as that of Cuba will never be completely crushed by main force; and nothing but the highest rectitude in the authorities, wise administration, humane laws and liberal measures will do anything to recover the island from the terrible convulsion into which it has been thrown by the shocking abuses that have so long existed there.

CONCLUSION. My interview with the Duke de Montnensier lasted from ten minutes past three to forty minutes past four P. M., when I terminated the session for fear of occupying too much of his valuable time. On leaving the Duke told me he should always be most happy to see me. He presented me with a handsomely bound catalogue of his picture gallery, and told me I could visit it with my friends when

### THE TEXNESSEE DEHOCRACY.

The Tennessee Democracy Follows in Vallan digham's Wake-The Constitutional Amendments Endorsed-Reward Offered for a Live

NACHTER Tonn May 90 1971 The democrats of the Twenty-first civil district of s county, the second largest outside the city of Jashville, have adopted a preample and resolution saying that, inasmuch as the present State constituon gives the colored men every civil and politica right enjoyed by the whites, the validity of the fourteenth and afteenth amendments forms no sub stantial issue before the people of Tennessee, and no person or paper continuing the agitation of that question is entitled to the confidence or support of the democracy of the State. The Ku Kinx bill looks only to the perpetuation of the success of the radicals by violence, based on false pretences—a contemplated destruction of the government only to be prevented by a better organization of the democrats. The meeting also resolved to organize themselves into a posse comitation, to be ready at the call of the United States Marshal or Sheriff, to arrest and bring to justice any person violating the provisions of the Ku Kinx act in Tennessee, and binding themselves to pursue with the hue and cry the offencer beyond the confines of the district, offering a standing reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of every offender in the civil district, and requesting the democrats of other counties to organize clubs under these resolutions.

Among the signers are ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, a member of the Coulederate Congress; John C. Thompson, of the late State Constitutional Convention, and others of the most influential and best citizens of the State, many of whom were practical rebels during the war. The resolutions were endorsed by every democratic voter in the Twenty-first district and will undoubtedly be adopted by every county in the State. uestion is entitled to the confidence or support

### ANOTHER HOTEL SUICIDE.

Pecuniary Difficulties the Probable Cause. Another case of deliberate suicide occurred at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday afternoon. The facts of this latest successful attempt at self-destruction

On Monday evening a gentlemen stepped up to the counter of the hotel and inquired if he could in the affirmative he directed his satchel to be brought from the coupe at the door, and was soon after shown to his room, on the fourth floor. About ten o'clock

HE ORDERED SUPPER IN HIS ROOM. Nothing more was heard from him until about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he rang for a watter and called for a morning paper and a pitcher of water. He was then partially undressed. The chambermaid went to his room several times during the day, but it appeared to be occupied. At about jour o'clock she forced her way into the room, and, to her horror, discovered the man

Instantly raising an alarm, some of the er

Instantly raising an alarm, some of the employes of the hotel went to the room, when the fact of the inmate naving committed suicide was revealed. The case seems to have been one of the most deliberate on record. From the appearance of the body it was evident that the suicide had filled the bathtub full of water, and placing the nozzle of the pistol beneath the water so as to deaden the sound had deliberately fired and shot himself just below the heart. No report of the pistol was heard and therefore some hours elapsed after the death of the victim before the body was discovered.

THE SUICIDE

was a fine looking man, about thirty-five years of age. He registered his name on the books as F. H. Hayes, but his real name was George C. Hathaway. He was the son of a wealthy gentleman of Rutland, Vt., at which place he resided. He was the treasurer of the Rutland Marble Works, and drew a comfortable salary. Among his papers were insurance policies showing that his life was insured for some \$17,000. He also indited a long letter, addressing it to his friends, from which it is inferred that pecuniary troubles caused him to commit the rash act. The letter is written in a clear, bold hand, and gives no evidence of nervousness on the part of the writer.

BODY WAS REMOVED TO THE MORGUE last evening, and an inquest will be held by the Coroner at the Grand Central Hotel this morning.

# POPILAR EDUCATION.

Meeting of the Board of Public Instruction. The New York Board of Public Instruction held their usual business meeting vesterday afternoon, at

After the reading and approval of the minutes communication was received relative to the closing the schools on Decoration Day, and a correspon dence was read in which the closing of all the schools under the charge of the department was

the salary of Miss Anna Gedney, principal of the orimary department of Grammar School No. 34, be ne same as heretofore. Communications were received from the trustees of Primary School No. 4 and Grammar Schools Nos.

A communication was received requesting that

33 and 48 concerning new buildings and repairs. A communication was received from the irnstees of the Twenty-second ward requesting that the salary of Miss Caroline S. Whitney be increased to

of the Twenty-second ward requesting that the salary of Miss Caroline S. Whitney be increased to the sum paid in 1870.

A communication was read from R. J. O'sullivan, physician of the department, relative to the overcrowding of the primary grades, which he considered an evil to be remedied immediately. He proposed that the galiery classes be dismissed during the month of June at moon.

A resolution was introduced to the effect that no pupil should be allowed after September, 1871, to attend the primary, grammar or normal schools contrary to the laws of the department. This resolution was discussed in a lively manner by several Commissioners, it being strongly objected to on account of some forty girls in the normal school partly through the course. An amendment was offered and carried.

A resolution was offered that the vacation should

school partly through the course. An amendment was offered and carried.

A resolution was offered that the vacation should commence on the 4th of July. It was referred to the Committee on Bylaws, the committee to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The nomination of Mary J. Brown as vice principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 33 was confirmed; also the nomination of Charles T. Brush as vice principal of the male department of Grammar School No. 38. The Board then adjourned.

# THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.

The report published in Wednesday morning's newspapers that a bottle containing an account of the loss of the City of Boston had been washed ashore at Shediac proves to be a hoax. A tele gram from the Hallfax agents of the Inman line of mers says there is no foundation for the story. NOTE .- The steamship City of Boston salled from this port on the 25th of January, 1870, and from Hallinformation has been received of her, nor has any vestige of the ship ever been found, either ashore or

# CAPITAL VERSUS LABOR.

New England Labor Reform Convention.

PLATFORM OF THE BOSTON AGITATORS.

Wendell Phillips' Defence of the Paris Communists.

What America Owes to the French Democracy.

Political Corruption the Great Danger in a Republic.

Bosron, May 31, 1871. The labor reformers of New England could not allow Boston's anniversary week to go over by default. The occasion was too tempting for the dissemination of their views and the rehearsal of their growls, and to resist the opportunity was a physical. f not a moral, impossibility. They met this morning m Horticultural Hall, and run not only a lively fore noon session, but in the afternoon and evening there were spicy and entertaining discussions, peculiarly characteristic of that class who are so industriously and perseveringly stirring up the feud between capt al and labor. The most eminent philosopher pre sent was the accomplished and irrepressible Wendell Phillips, who was backed by such condittors as Parker Pillsbury, Stephen Foster and others of less distinction but equal enthusiasm in the cause.

E. R. PLACE called the meeting to order, and S W. Hodges, of Boston, was chosen chairman. On taking the chair he addressed the Convention, and briefly recapitulated the leading arguments for the eight hour reform, and answered some of the tions which have been presented against it. He reflected upon the action of the recent Legislature of Massachusetts in regard to the ten hour bill, and suggested that if the members of the Legislature had their own wives and children at work in the lactories twelve or fourteen hours per day it would not take them long to see the pro pricty of putting a legislative restriction upon such lestructive and demoralizing practice.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then came forward and read series of resolutions, declaring that labor reform is based on principles lying at the root of demoeratic institutions, and is therefore a prob lem of national concern: favoring co-operation but regarding it impracticable until the poverty and gnorance of the laboring class and the excessive wealth of the employing class have been reduced: affirming that the reduction of hours of labor will gradually equalize wealth and not increase the cost of production, and endorsing the woman's rights movement as a part of labor reform.

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS. WENDELL PHILLIPS was the principal speaker The aim of his remarks was to show the usefulness and the necessity of the eight hour reform as illus trated by the recent events in Paris. The more h reflected on the question of labor reform the larger, graver and the more important it seemed. He did not join in the universal voice of the American press in their indiscriminate condemnation of the conduct of the revolutionists in Paris. Certainly ne felt disgust at the vandal destruction of public and private property; but in this struggle between Paris and Versaliles Paris represented what every American ought to love—the desire of the French people to govern themselves. The Parisians knew that Thiers was seeking the restoration of the Bour-bons, or the Orleans branch of them, while other cliques were striving for the restoration of the Bonapartes. The effort of the Parisians was to

cliques were striving for the restoration of the Bonapartes. The effort of the Parisians was to REPUBLICANIZE PRANCE,
and it was an nonorable effort and one that is to be honored. There was no other people in Europe that had done one-half the service to science that France, has within the last one hundred years. There was no other country in Europe that in the last two hundred years had done one-half what France had for art. In science and art France leads Europe to-day; and when you come to consider the question of liberty incorparated in institutions, there is no country, except England, that is entitled to be named in the same month with France. When Prussia had abused herself before one who was not entitled to be called a despot, but a "kingling," France was giving lessons to Thomas Jefferson. And if we, in this country, had escaped since 1801 the narrowness of the policy of the federalists, who had launched the government, we owed it to France. It was a debt to be remembered by us, and one that could not easily be paid.

He proceeded to speak of the growth of great cities as compared with the growth of preat cities as compared with the growth of the country. Boston was growing twice as rapidly as Massachusetts. New york city was outstripping in a greater ratio the growth of New York State, and similar was

Boston was growing twice as rapidly as Massachusetts. New York city was outstripping in a greater ratio the growth of New York State, and similar was the condition of London as compared with the increase of population and wealth in the rest of England. Cities thus became a hive in which were gathered the very rich and the very poor—a permanent class of poor people and of rich people—and from such condition of classes permanently fixed came insanity and crime. The dangers which will best this American government in the next generation will be those arising from the congregation of the masses in the great cities of the land, and the condition of Paris may be possible if the proper saleguard be not taken in due season. The solution of this, the problem of the future, lay in part in the establishment of the idea that the laborer shall work less and get more pay for it. The success of our institutions in the future was wrapped up in this proposition, that the mass of mankind should work less and enjoy more.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES DEFRAUDED.

The attendance at the afternoon session, like that in the morning, was small. Indeed, there were less than two nundred present, and they comprised a restless, weary set, who kept hopping from seat to seat and in and out of the hall, as if they were descontented with the result of their labors.

Mr. F. CHILLINGWOETH, of Springfield, explained and enlogized the overations of the Eight Hour law in the arsenals of the government, concluding with a resolution which was passed to the effect that

The twenty per cent withheid from a part of the government employes, in consequence of the misconstruction

and enlogized the operations of the Eight front haw in the arsenals of the government, concluding with a resolution which was passed to the effect that.

The twenty per cent withheld from a part of the government employes, in consequence of the misconstruction placed upon the Eight Hour law by its officers, is justly due the workmen, and that it is the duty of the Senaiors and Representatives of Massachusetts to do everything within their power to secure its payment without currier delay.

LABOR REFORMERS SOLD OUT BY FOLITICIANS.

Mr. STEWART, of Cambridge, said that the failure of labor reform hitherto has been occause of the dishonesty of politicians, who sold the party out in New York, Connecticut and elsewhere. The idea of the Eight Hour League is nothing more nor less than the abolition of powerty, and to carry it out we should not meddle with questions outside. He continued to elaborate his peculiar ideas at great length until his eyes rested upon a somnambutent old veteran in the front row of settees, and he was warned to a summary close. Refore doing so, however, he said briefly that the condition of the working classes could only be bettered substantially by an increase of wages and the granting of more leisure for mental improvement.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN FAUTORIES.

Rev. GILBERT HAVEN denounced the employment of children in factories as criminal in the extreme, and instanced a case within his own knowledge where a little gri of eight years was compelled to work twelve hours for six days in the week, with no time for recreation or study. He argued the proper way to remedy the evil was to double the stock of machinery and thereby decrease by one-half the labor of the operatives. Place two men to do the work performed by one now and the result will be seen not only in the elevation of the condition of the laborars, but in the better quality of their work. He advocated co-operation as a powerful agency in the work of reform.

work of reform.

In full Quaker garb, deprecated the differences which seem to exist between servants and masters, made more grievous by class legislation, and trusted that all would work together before the world upon an equal plane.

Addresses of a similar tenor were made by Stephen S. Foster and others, and the Convention adjourned till evening.

The principal speech after reassembling for the

WESTER PRILLIPS ON CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

vening session was by Wendell Phillips, but it was delivered to more empty seats, though interesting its hearers certainly. There were not more than women. Mr. Pullips, after being introduced, went on to say that Massachusetts was eminently the best State in which to commence the work of labor reform, for the working classes here were infinitely better off than those of any other portion of the world. If improvement could be made anywhere New England is the field in which it is to work. Mr. Phillips wished to fouch the root of the matter. There is an arrangement of society which gives to the man who has got none, and it is this arrangement and its remedy that we are called here to endeavor to settle. The policy pursued in France of starving the working people out of every vice until desperation drove them to revolution and unparalleled outrage should prove an awful warning to this country; for if we continue to oppress and grind down the masses we may look with almost certainty to a similar result. The more 150 present, and fully two-thirds of these were

leisure you give a man the more ne is elevated, and the better citizen he becomes. At present, said the speaker, I can go into the smallest rural town or New York State—those even which are not dependencies of the New York Central Railroad—and I will find you scores of

encies of the New York Central Railroad—and I will find you scores of PARMERS WHO SELL THEIR VOTES at every election. Such is the inevitable result of the present false condition of society. The corruption of politics in New York, he continued, gangrened the whole of American politics, and the innoney power behind it is the cause of the entire difficulty. Then he pliched heavily into corporations, saying that if Tom Scott, down in Pennsylvania, is going to be any nearer the possession of Presidential power than Ulysses S. Grant, who is fattening in the White House, then I prefer taking to the woods. There are two remedies for this evil—one to fight the power of corporations openly in bloody struggle, the other to co-operate and make the power of the workingman equal to that of his employer. This latter is the true and proper course to pursue. It will at least frigaten the capitalist, and that is what we want, for no man ever yielded an exclusive privilege until he was builled out of it; but

we want, for no man ever yielded an exclusive privilege until he was builled out of it; but we no not need a straige.

They are not economical. They waste capital and they waste labor. You can do more good with your ballots than you can with your buillets. Mr. Philips criticised the Orisin organization, stating that while it was domineering it was also powerful, and if extended to its proper limits would wield a vast influence in shaping the fabric of society. Combination and co-operation, then, are the only methods by which to discover a remedy for the evils of which we complain. If we fail in our object the nation will go down like kome in the ancient days of the legion, and leave a chasm in political history never to be bridged over. He concluded with a statement that New York has just been saved by a Governor's veto from being the tool of a combination of capitalists, to whom, if they succeed in their objects, Congress will only be a clerk to register their decrees.

Incresolutions submitted by Mr. Phillips in the morning were then adopted, after which the ineeting adjourned.

### EOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

Anniversary Meeting of the American Missionary Association-Political Preaching-Sympathy for Southern Loyalists.

Bosrov. May 31, 1871. The American Missionary Association held its an niversary to-day, Rev. Dr. Kirk presiding. The an nual report shows that 238 teachers are now em ployed, principally in the instruction of freedmen. with a school attendance of over 1,500.

Dr. Kirk made a brief address, in which he slaimed that the President and Congress had failed in their duty in protecting citizens of the South If necessary five bundred thousand men should have been used to do it. There was a gigantic conspiracy on foot, and its culmination would be seen at the polis in November, 1872. If the democratic party did not favor the Ku Klux it should say so, and if it did favor them we should know where they stood, and act accordingly. The war was not over; it was sull being conducted in detail, and the ultimate purpose of the rebels ripened fast. rebels ripened fast.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting expresses is heartfelt sympa thy with the loyal people of the South in the sufferings they endure for their loyalty to the Union and their adherence to the principles of a true and impartial therty, and bledge to them and the national government our hearty co-operation in every constitutional and Christian effort for their relies and consection.

Financial Operations of the American Congregational Society-Officers of the American Unitarian Association. BOSTON, May 31, 1871.

The financial operations of the American Congregational Society for the year cover the amount of \$162,597, balance on hand \$37,143, unpaid sub-Storptions \$48,525. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, was re-elected President of the Society.

The American Unitarian Association has re-elected Henry Chapin, of Worcester, Mass., Presi-dent, and William C. Bryant, of New York, and John Wells, of Boston, Vice Fresidents. Among the Directors chosen are Mrs. Prederick T. Gray, and Mrs. James Freeman Ciarke.

New England Branch of the American Tract Society.

It appears from the Treasurer's report that the

New England Branch of the American Tract Society received during the year from donations and lega cies \$7.784, and by the sale of publications \$32.445 making a total of \$40,229, which is an increase of \$2,868 over the receipts of last year.

The amount received by the Parent Society of New York during the year ending April 1, 1871, from all the New England States was \$28,297, an increase of \$5,367 over last year. Since the establishment of this branch, twelve years ago, the aggregate amount received from donations and legacies is \$250,078, and from the sale of publications \$334,695, making a tote; for tess twelve years of \$594,743. The American Messenger

# PRESRYTERIAN CENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31, 1871. In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the Rev. Dr. Jacobus was elected enairman of the Sustentation Committee, and the committee was increased from seven to nine members.

it was recommended that the presbyteries units ance in 1872 of the third centennial celebration of the life and works of John Knox, the massacre of St. Bartholomew and other similar religious events. It was resolved that it was not expedient to make this or next year a memorial year. It was also resolved that the report of the Committee on Benevolent Works be taken from the table, and the Items not acted upon at the present session referred to a new committee to report at the next annual session. The Mileage Committee reported the receipts at 24,393 and the disbursements \$7,945. Excluding freedmen and missionary stations reports have been received from all the presbyteries except five. It is recommended that the Presbyterian assessment for commissioners and contingent funds for the General Assembly for 1872 be fixed at six cents per member. The report was adopted.

San Francisco was withdrawn from the list of places for holding the next meeting, on account of not hearing from the officials of the Pacific roads. A vote was then taken and resulted as follows:—Springfield, Ill., 5: Baltimore, 50; Detron, 170.

Rev. Charles Elliott was appointed delegate to the Waldensian Synod.

The Committee on Overtures reported that the ance in 1872 of the third centennial celebration of the

Rev. Charles Efflor was appointed delegate to the Waldenslan Synod.

The Committee on Overtures reported that the first overture sent down from the last Assembly to the presbyteries was adopted. The rest were insufficiently considered. Overtures two, three and four were sent back for further consideration, to be reorted at the next Assembly.
The third centennial anniversary and other im-

portant religious events occurring in 1872, the presofteries were requested to appoint days for the commemoration of the exercises.

The Moderator announced the following com-

The Moderator Announced the following committees:—.

On the Beneviewer of the Church—Elders, W. S. Gilman, J. T. Johnson, Norman White, William Walver, William T. Booth, Benjamin F. Butler, William B. Dodge, Jr., C. R. Agnew, Samuei C. Ferkins and G. S. Benson, Ministers, Rev. Drs. John Hall, T. S. Hastings, William M. Paxton, S. T. Stearns, S. W. Musgrove, and one additional member to be appointed by each of the six boards.

In Reference to the Reduction of Peshyderian Representation in the General Assembly—Rev. Drs. Cyrus Dickson, Alexander Reed, George L. Prentiss, Alexander F. Mctill, Herrick Johnson, Elijan B. Craven, Henry Darling, William E. Moore, John D. Wells; Elders, William A. Porter, William Strong, Joseph Allison, H. W. Williams, George Junkin, On Unemproped Muncters and Vacant Oburches—Ministers R. W. Patterson, Robert Patterson, L. J. Halsey, A. E. Kitterlage and D. S. Johnson; Elders R. A. Kynond and H. T. Selye.

On the Sustentiales of Ministers—M. W. Jacobus, T. A. Noble, S. T. Scovill and James McCosh. Elders—H. N. McAllister, J. D. Vermiye, Charles D. Lane and David Robinson, J. Trumbull, Backus, E. T. Hatfield and James O. Murray, Elders—Learge Junkin, Ezra McKingserg and Gilbert Coombs.

On Manuel—Joseph M. Wilson, John Scott, Peter Carter, W. On Manuel—Joseph M. Wilson, John Scott, Peter Carter, W.

O. Hyma Books. Ministers. Rev. Drs. Herrick Johnson, J. Trumbull, Backus, E. F. Hatfield and James O. Murray, Elders. Leorge Junkin, Erra Mckingseg and Gibert Coombs.
On Mance. Joseph M. Wilson, John Scott, Peter Carter, W. S. Holmes, S. C. Palmer, Edward Mills, Samuel C. Perkins, Charies P. Kellogg and Thomas L. Mattiano.
The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, accompanied with the customary speeches. After singing a part of the 885th hymn and the delivery of a prayer by the Moderator the Assembly was pronounced dissolved. Its successor will meet in Fourth street church, Detroit, on the third Thursday of May, 1872.

A Woman Kills Her Husband With a Dinner

Plute.

Bernard Devine and his wife, who reside at 410 East lighteenth street, quarrelled yesterday afternoon about some trivial affair, when the infurlated amazon picked up a large dinner plate, with which she deliberately struck Bernard a frightful blow on the head, mashing in his skuli. Devine was taken to believue Hospital, where he died at eleven o'clock last night. His whe was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth precinet station house to await the ac-tion of the Coroner, who will to-day hold an inquest.

# THE JERSEY RAILROAD TICKET EXCITEMENT.

The article which appeared in the HERALD yesterlay explanatory of the recent excitement about tickets on the New Jersey Railroad and the cause leading to the temporary change appears to have caused considerable feeling among the conductors

Opening of the Season at the Military Academy.

The "Plebes" Taken in Hand as a Start.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

WEST POINT, May 31, 1871.

In years past, when red tape technicality and War Office nonsense ruled the roast at West Point, the 2d day of June was always associated with the "OPENING OF THE SEASON" at this delightful summer resort. Indeed, last year

was no exception to the general rule; but it would seem that the experiences of the past are not to be thrown away as good for nothing this year, and that more attention is to be paid to the interests of the institution than the punctities of old established customs. In other words, the folks who pull the Academic wires at Washington have set their hearts upon a much needed reform this year, which, though it may knock in the head many of the stilted notions of years gone by, will prove in the end of great benefit to many people whose welfare ought to be a consideration with the authorities that be. It used to be the rule that the examination of the graduates should begin before the "plebes" had come to hand. What was the consequence? Need I say it was rather disastrous to the pockets of many of the new-comers. I will tell you why. A "plebe," as everybody who has ever been at West Point knows, is an individual who comes here by the grace of some Congressional influence or other, to be turned into a Grant or a Sherman by due process of most wonderful training. He is not always an extraordinary specimen of humanity mentally, and it sometimes happens that he has a toe that nature didn't care much about making as perfect as the ordinary run of toes, or a shoulder so out of gear that no shoulder strap in the world could lend a solitary grace to it: or he may

shoulder so out of gear that no shoulder strap in the world could lend a soittary grace to it; or he may even have a pair of lungs that will persist in cutting his wind short whenever he wants to

TANE A LONG BREATH.

Weil, when the old rule was in working order such a "piebe," on coming to West Point, was stowed away with other "piebees" somewhere in the barracks, where nobody could annoy him but those who had a mind to. Whether he was sound enough to pass the doctor or bright enough to get through his rule of three without sounding was a mystery the solving of which was never attempted until weeks had passed by after his arrival. Meanwhile he studied as hard to get ready for examination as a sever-year-old schoolboy would to get into an apple orchard without meeting the old man's dog or the old man hinself. Then he had to do as others had done before him and others do now in the matter of showing what a superb soldier he could be—if there were no lis to prevent every blebe from being a cadet whenever he liked it, surgeon or no surgeon. Thus, when he desired to cross the barrack yard he had to do so make a perfect stranger of his home-starched shirt collar. When he went to get

A BITE TO EAT

he was compelled to get into a crooked rank of his fellows that no amount of cadet pulning or handing could regulate. If he dared, meanwhile, to think of home or smile blandly at the thought of what his fond parents would say if they saw him trotted about like a horse that had a biting reputation, and which everybody gave a wide berth to accordingly, he was certain to get unbed just when the smile was at its broadest and equally as certain to get tucked under his palingly elevated chin in a way that made his tougue wonder where he had got his teeth sharpened last. Now this kind of rhing still goes on, I know, and will continue to go on so long as there is such a thing as a plebe in existence. But then there is just this about the reform I have referred to in the matter of examining the new-comers before the graduating cla

ocilishment. But the principal thing about the arrangement will be in the matter of expens time to the "plebes" who are not genuses. In of having to wait an entire month nearly—whi of having to wait an entire month nearly—while the
first class is being examined—to ascertain their
fate, their future, as iar as West Point
is concerned, will be decided at once, and
hopes that are always strong will be dashed in time
to make their realization sometimes a possibility
before the academic year begins again. In this connection, however, let me say that because of this
new arrangement, which may postpone the opening
of the military season, so-called, for a few days, that
the season at West Point for visitors whose enjoyment does not hinge entirely upon the appearance
of the cadets at dress parade, has not by any means
been postponed. To be sure, the attraction of the examination of the graduating class has always proved
to be one of the most powerful to draw hitherward
visitors from all parts of the Union; but the time
has gone by when that alone was essential to make
the season an enjoyable one. Nature has done her
work so well in making West Point a beauty spot
that I think even if the Academy were a hundred
miles away the and Chi'd's Paper have a paid circulation of 44,000 copies for Boston, and a total circulation of 528,000 miles away the

miles away the CROWDS OF PLEASURE SEEKERS
who throng to it every year would be undiminished still. However, the ladies here say the parades are very nice things, and as many a girl manages here to draw a cadet into her net that for years she has sat in valu elsowhere, such must be the case. In this respect, then, the military attractions of the season are deservedly immense with a certain class of fishers of men. Jadging from the present aspect of affairs this season will be one of the most brilliant we have had for years, and this, notwithstanding the arrival of another negro boy who is as black as the ace of spadee, and, for a wonder, quite a invorte aiready with those of the old cadets with whom ne has come in contact—at a long speaking distance. The steamers brew and Vibbard, which made their first tries to-day, left by far the larger portion of their passengers here, and nearly every train that stops at Garrison's is adding to the fashiomable "doating population" of the neighborhood. Cozzens', the resort of all the big bugs, and the West Point Hotel, are rapidly filling up, and everything gives promise of gay times ahead.

ahead.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the "piebes" have been given the preference in the matter of the examination this year the graduates that are to be are hard at work, in anticipation of the ordeal that in a day or so while decide their fate as future major generals. The class now numbers only forty-one members. The following are their names in the order of their ment standing at the last examination, the State where they were born and the State from which they were influenced into the Academy:—

755	Names,	Born the Appointed fro
	James R. Wasson	Oblolowa
	Andrew H. Russell	Ohlo
•	Edgar Z. Steever	Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania
•	James C. Ayres	Wisconsin Wisconsin
œ	Wallace Mott	New York New York
	Vinton A. Goddard	Dist. Commbia. At large
	Reid T. Stewart	l'enosylvania l'ennsylvania
1	Frank H Edmunds	Michigan Dakota
	Walter S. Wyatt	OhioOhio
	George S. Anderson	New Jersey New Jersey
r	Charles C. Morrison	Ohio
	George E. Bacon	New York New York
•	George R. Davis	Manachusetta Manachusetta
	Charles A. Woodruff	Vermont Vermont
	Leverett H. Walker	Pennsylvania, Illinois
*	Thorans M. Woodruft	New York At Incom
	Charles H. Ribbel.	New York New York
	Ulyanes Q. White	Ohlo Ohlo
	Ricoard H. Poilion	OhioOhio. New YorkNew York.
•	Frederick Schwatka	Illenois Oregon
60	Andrew H. Nave	Tennessee Tennessee.
311	James N. Alltson	New York Ohio
	George F. Chase	Illinois Illinois
89	James B. Hickey	Maryland New York.
83	Thomas T. Knov	Tennessee. Tennessee.
*	John A. McKinney	TennesseeTennessee.
-	James Fornance	Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.
9	Daniel H. Brush	Ulinois Ulinois
8	Henry E Robinson	. Ilinois Illinois. Pennsylvania . Pennsylvania
	Charles R. Ward	Pennsylvania Pennsylvania
88	John McA Webster	Ohio. Ohio. Ohio.
8	Francis W Manadaid	Oble
æ	William B. Wheeler	Name Vorte Lawre
9	Alexander McC Guard	Illinois At large.
	James E Shortelle	Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania
	Thomas S. Mumford	Tennayivania. Pennayivania
	Thomas () Townsend	I cana At large.
	Faratte W. Ros	D. C. At large. Virginia W. Virginia.
	Frederick D. Grant	Virginia W. Virginia.
-1	Indian H. Pandes	Al large.
-1	William P. Hone	New York N. Mexico.
. !	within K. Hoag	Pennsylvania. New York.

Friderick P. Grant. New York. N. Medoo. William R. Hoag. New York. N. Medoo. William R. Hoag. Pennsylvanta. New York. It will be seen that the President's son is quite likely to graduate nearer the tail than the head of the class, aithough he has been a member of the Academy five years, including one year which ne spent home on sick leave. His illustrious father graduated twenty-seventh, if I remember correctly, in a class of about nfay-live. As he became the head of the army after all, it may be that the fact of the son graduating a few steps beneath him in point of class standing may only lessen in a degree proportionate to the difference of standing between them young Frederick's chances as a soldier. If a cadet who graduates twenty-seventh can get at the top of the ladder, surely one who passes the examination ordeal by the skin of his teeth, and probably by means of something more potent in oficial circles, may in the end crawl into A BRIGADIER GENERAL'S COAT and call it his own, if he is given a fair chance to crawl, and gets, as the boys say, a futle "boosting" once in awhile. In justice to the future brigadier it should be mentioned that he is heavy on the "demerit" question. In fact, he was at the top of the heap on this point last year, having been honored with a sum total of 192. Eight more would have been the death of him, out at West Point of late days if a cadet has friends he can well afford to get within one of the fatal number of demerits and yet respects is not what it used to be and ought to be, and more's the pity.

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